THIS EVENING-THE BELLS OF SHANDON-Mr. Das Bryant THIS APTERNOON AND EVENING-LOVE. Miss Julia Dean.

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DAY AND EVERING-THE LADY OF LYONS—CURIOSITIES
OF NATURE AND ART—PROF. LOGRINIA, THE GREAT PRES
TIDIGITATEUR.

THIS EVENING-THEO. THOMASS POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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CHICKERING & SONS' AMERICAN PLANOS TRIUMPHANT at the

EXPOSITION OF ALL NATIONS. In addition to THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF HONOR,

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No. 652 PROADWAY, NEW-YORK. AN UNPRECEDENTED TRIUMPH. CABLE DISPATCH, PARIS Exposition, July 1, 1367.

"STRINWAY & Soxs, of New-York," have been awarded by the Supreme Jury of the Exposition THE FIRST GOLD MEBAL OF MERIT for the highest degree of perfection in grand, equare, and upright Pianos, and the most valuable inventions, showing the greatest progress in the construction of piano-fortes, with the strong est indorsement of the Supanne International Junt.

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The great Societé des Besox Arts of Paris have, after a careful exam eation of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition awarded to STRINWAY & SONS of New York their Grand Testimo Medal, for greatest supertority and novelty of construction in Pianos."

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"PALMER'S PATENT LIMBS, BEST!" LAST CHRONIC CATABRE! BRONCHITIS! SCROFULA! CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—The best ever man-

JUDICIAL DECISION.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES TO MAKE THEIR OWN RULES. DETROIT, July 14.—An important decision, relating to telegraph companies, has just been rendered by the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company agt. Carew, an appeal from the Wayne County Circuit Court. Carew telegraphed to Baltimore for 40 cases of oysters. In the transmission an error occurred, whereby he received four cases instead of 40. The message was written on one of the telegraph blanks, with the usual printed heading containing the conditions on which messages are taken for transmission. The Sircuit Court held that the Telegraph Company were liable for the damages suffered by Carew, treating the Company as common carriers, and Carew as not bound by the conditions, unless his attention was particularly called to them. The Supreme Court reverses this decision, kolding that the Telegraph Company are not common carriers, and that they have a right to establish any reasonable rules governing their liability in the impartial transmission of messages by them: that where, by the reasonable rules governing their liability in the impartial transmission of messages by them; that where, by the heading of a message plainly printed in conspicuous letters, it is stated to be sent on the annexed conditions, the sender, by signing the message, adopts the conditions, and is bound by their whether he reads them or not. It is his own negligence if he fails to notice them.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 15, 1867.

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CARL GEROLD'S SON, Bookseller and Publisher, Stefans plats, Vienna, is agent for The Tribune in Austria. All the above agents will receive subscriptions and advertisements for THE THIBUNE, and supply copies of the paper to Americans temporarily in Europe.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever it intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and saidress of the writer- not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRUE UNE," New-York. We cannet undertake to return rejected Communications.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE must be handed in To-Day.

The trial of Surratt, the proceedings of Congress, and communications on City Property, etc., on the second page; Literary Items on the sixth page; and Shipping Intelligence, Civil Court Re-ports, and College Commencements on the seventh

The State Convention, on Saturday, listened to several speeches on the question of negro suffrage. The submission of the Constitution, as a whole, to the popular vote, was advocated by Mr. Francis of The Troy Daily Times, and opposed by Judge Seymour of Rensselaer.

In our Congress report will be found the supplementary Reconstruction bill as passed by the Senate and House, and sent to the President. The Conference Committee made no change in the purport as we have repeatedly explained it, and the bill when it becomes a law should sweep away at once all the objections of the Attorney-General which threatened to retard the proper reconstruction of the Rebel States.

The Journal of St. Petersburg takes the trouble of expressly declaring that the famous Russian note on Ireland is a sheer fabrication. It would seem that there were some people in Europe silly enough to agree with The N. Y. Herald in considering the note as "startling news."

An important State document on our eighth page presents a review of the facts connected with the expedition of Santa Anna to Mexico, and his arrest, based upon a complaint of his friend Mr. Naphegyi. Mr. Seward has decided that they do not justify the interference of the United States, and expresses the opinion that Mexico should be let alone, and that nothing but some great national injury would justify the Government in assuming an unfriendly attitude toward the Republic.

The war of the Russians in Central Asia continues, though it is extremely difficult to obtain trustworthy information concerning it. The latest dispatches from Bokhara state that the Russians stormed an encampment of the Khan of Bokhara and obtained a great victory. Embassadors from Bokhara to the British Government in India have made the greatest efforts to secure the support of Great Britain against the Russians, but, of course, without success. The victories of the Russians in Central Asia, and the progress of the French in Cochin China, only serve to make the English eager for extending their boundary in Further India. There is a report that Great Britain will soon annex the Kingdom of Burmah.

CRUELTIES TO PRISONERS.

Mr. Fernando Wood is reported by telegraph as having stated in the House, on Saturday,

"THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE had distinctly charged that

-Mr. Wood can find no warrant in our columns for this assertion, which he has caused to be flashed all over the country, [so that it will be read and believed by thousands who will never see this contradiction. We have so often requested that those who see fit to cite The TRIBUNE as their authority for any statement should quote our precise words, instead of putting forth as ours what they may find it convenient to attribute to us, that it seems useless to renew the demand. Fair minds do not need

it; the other sort willfully refuse to heed it. We do not know that Rebel soldiers were ever starved or otherwise maltreated while prisoners of war. As, however, the number of such prisoners, from first to last, probably exc.eded two hundred thousand, and they were from time to time under the complete control of many hundreds of our officers respectively, it would be all but a miracle if none of them were ever misused. Still, we do not know that any were, and have not asserted it.

What we do know in the premises is, that the Rebel authorities long since charged our Government or its agents with unjustifiable inhumanity to their soldiers whom we held as prisoners, and that this charge was put forth so circumstantially and responsibly that it is likely to glide into history if not met and re-

In the Winter of 1864-5, a Joint Committee of the two Houses was raised by the Confederate Congress sitting at Richmond, and charged with the duty of investigating the alleged cruelties in the treatment of prisoners by either party to the War. That Committee proceeded to take testimony (which we have not seen in detail) and to make a report thereon, from which (omitting the defensive portions) we quote as follows:

"In exchange, a number of Confederate sick and wounded prisoners have been at various times delivered at Richmond and at Savannah. The mortality among these on the passage, and their condition when delivered, were so deplorable as to justify the charge that they had been treated with inhuman neglect by the Northern authorities.

been treated with innuman hegicet by the Northern authorities.

"Assistant Surgeon Tinsley testifies: 'I have seen many of our prisoners returned from the North, who were nothing but skin and bones. They were as emaciated as a man could be to retain life, and the photographs (appended to Report No. 67) would not be exaggerated representations of our returned prisoners to whom I thus allude. I saw 250 of our sick brought in on litters from the steamer'st. Reckett's. Thirteen dead hedies were the steamer at Rockett's. Thirteen dead bodies were brought off the steamer the same night. At least 30 died in one night after they were received."

brought on the steamer the same night. At least 30 died in one night after they were received.

"Surgeon Spence testifies: 'I was at Savannah, and saw rather over 3,000 prisoners received. The list showed that a large number had died on the passage from Baltimore to Savannah. The number sent from the Federal prisons was 3,500, and out of that number they delivered only 3,028, to the best of my recollection. Capt. Hatch can give you the exact number. Thus, about 472 died on the passage. I was told that 67 dead bodies had been taken from one train of cars between Elmira and Baltimore. After being received at Savannah, they had the best attention possible, yet many died in a few days.' 'In carrying out the exchange of disabled, sick, and wounded men, we delivered at Savannah and Charleston about 11.600 Federal prisoners; and their physical condition

compared most favorably with those we received in ex-change, although, of course, the worst cases among the Confederates had been removed by death during the

change, although, of course, the worst cases among the Confederates had been removed by death during the passage.

"Richard H. Dibrell, a merchant of Richmond, and a member of the 'Ambulance Committee,' whose labors in militating the sufferings of the wounded have been acknowledged both by Confederate and Northern men, thus testifies concerning our sick and wounded soldiers at Savannah, returned from Northern prisons and hospitals: 'I have never seen a sei of men in worse condition. They were so enfeebled and emaciated that we lifted them like little children. Many of them were like living skeletons. Indeed, there was one poor boy, about 17 years old, who presented the most distressing and deplorable appearance I ever saw. He was intending but skin and bone, and, beside this, he was literally eaten up with vermin. He died in the hospital in a few days after being removed thither, notwithstanding the kindest treatment and the use of the most judicious nourisiment. Our men were in so reduced a condition, that, on more than one trip up on the short passage of ten miles from the transports to the city, as many as five died. The clothing of the privates was in a wretched state of tatters and filth. The mortality on the passage from Maryland was very great, as well as that on the passage from the prisons to the port from which they started. I cannot state the exact number, but I think I heard that 3.500 were started, and we only received about 3,027. I have looked at the photographs appended to Report No. 67 of the Committee of the Federal Congress, and do not besitate to declare that several of our men were worse cases of emaciation and sickness than any represented in these photographs."

"The testimony of Mr. Dibrell is confirmed by that of Andrew Johnston, also a merchant of Richmond, and a member of the 'Ambulance Committee."

"Thus it appears that the sick and wounded Federal prisoners at Annapolis, whose condition has been made a subject of outery and of widespread complaint by the Northern Congress, were not

After some commendation of the treatment

of sick Union prisoners in their hospitals, the

Confederate Committee proceeds: Confederate Committee proceeds:

"This humane and considerate usage was not adopted in
the United States hospital on Johnson's Island, where
Confederate sick and wounded officers were treated. Col.
J. H. Holman thus testifies: The Federal authorities did
not furnish to the sick prisoners the nutriment and other
articles which were prescribed by their own surgeons.
All they would do was to permit the prisoners to buy the
nutriment or stimulants needed; and, if they had no
money, they could not get them. I know this, for I was
in the nospital sick myself, and I had to buy, myself,
such articles as eggs, milk, flour, ehickens, and butter. in the nospital sick myself, and I had to buy, myself, such articles as eggs, milk, flour, clickens, and butter, after their doctors had prescribed them. And I know this was generally the case, for we had to get up a fund among ourselves for this purpose, to aid those who were not well supplied with money. This statement is confirmed by the testimony of Acting-Assistant Surgeon John J. Miller, who was at Johnson's Island for more than eight months. When it is remembered that such articles as eggs, milk, and butter, were very scarce and high-priced in Richmond, and plentiful and cheap at the North, the contrast thus presented may well put to shame the "Soritary Commission," and dissingle the self-comforth, the contrast thus presented may well put to shame he 'Sanitary Commission,' and dissipate the self-com-olineency with which they have bonated of the superior numanity in the Northern prisons and hospitals."

After some further defensive testimony and logic, the Committee proceeds:

"Your committee gladly acknowledge that in many uses our prisoners experienced kind and considerate "Your committee gladly acknowledge that in many cases our prisoners experienced kind and considerate treatment; but we are equally assured that in nearly all the prison stations of the North—at Point Lookout, Fort McHenry, Fort Delaware, Johnson's Island, Eimira, Camp Chase, Camp Dougias. Aiton, Camp Morten, the Ohio Penitentiary, and the prisons of St. Louis, Missouri—our men have suffered from insufficient food, and have been subjected to ignominious, cruel, and barbarous practices, of which there is no parallel in anything that has occurred in the South. The witnesses who were at Point courred in the South. The witnesses who were at Lookout, Fort Delaware, Camp Morton, and Camp

occurred in the South. The witnesses who were at Point Lookout, Fert Delaware, Camp Morton, and Camp Douglas, testify that they have eften seen our menpicking up the scraps and refuse thrown out from the kitchens, with which to appease their hanger. Dr. Herrington proves that at Fort Delaware unwholesome bread and water produced duarrhea in numberless cases among our prisoners, and that 'their sufferings were greatly aggravated by the regulation of the camp, which forbade more than 20 men at a time at night to go to the sinks. I have seen as many as 500 men in a row waiting their turn. The consequence was that they were obliged to use the places where they were. This produced great want of cleanliness, and aggravated the disease.' Our men were compelled to labor in unloading Federal vessels and in puting up buildings for Federal officers, and if they refused, were driven to the work with tubs.

"The treatment of Brig. Gen. J. H. Morgan and his officers was brutal and ignominous in the extreme. It will be found stated in the depositions of Capt. M. D. Logan, Lieut. W. P. Crow, Lieut. Col. James B. McCreary, and Capt. B. A. Tracey, that they were put in the Ohio renitentiary, and compelled to submit to the treatment of felons. Their beards were shaved, and their hair was cut close to the head. They were confined in convicts cells, and forbidden to speak to each other. For attempts to escape, and for other offenses of a very light character, they were subjected to the herrible punishment of the dungeon. In mild-winter, with the atmosphere many degrees below zero, without blanket or overcout, they were confined in a cell, without fire or light, with a fetid and possonous air to breathe—and here they were kept until life was nearly extinct. Their consilinon on coming out was so deplorable as to draw lears from their conrades. The blood was oozing from their lears and faces. The

But even a greater inhumanity than any we have mentioned was perpetrated upon our prisoners at Camp Doughas and Camp Chase. It is proved by the testimony of Thomas P. Holloway, John P. Fennell, R. H. Barlow, bongha and Camp Chase. It is proved by the teatimony of Thomas P. Hollowny, John P. Fennell, H. H. Barlow, H. C. Barton, C. D. Bracken, and J. S. Barlow, that our prisoners in large numbers were put into 'condemned camps,' where smail-pox was prevailing, and speedily contracted this loathsome disease, and that as many as so new cases often appeared daily among them. Even the Federal officers who guarded them to the camp protested against this unnatural atrocity: yet it was done. The men who contracted the disease were removed to a lospital a mile off, but the plague was already introduced, and continued to prevail. For a period of more than 12 months' the disease was constantly in the camp, yet our prisoners during all this time were continually brought to it, and subjected to certain infection. Neither do we find evidences of amendment on the part of our enemies, not withstanding the boasts of the 'sanitary commission.' At Nashville, prisoners recently captured from Gen. Hood's army, even when seek and wounded, have been carried into the infected Camps Douglas and Chase. "Many of the solders of Gen. Hood's army were frost-hitten by being kept day and night in an exposed condition herore they were put into Camp Douglas. Their sufferings are truthfully depicted in the evidence. At Alton and Camp Morton, the same inhuman practice of putting our prisoners into camps infected by small-pox, prevailed. It was equivalent to mardering many of them by the torture of a contagious disease. The insufficient rations at Camp Morton forced our men to appease their hunger by pounding up and boiling bones, picking up scraps of meat and cabinge from the hospital slop-tube, hunger by ounding up and boiling bones, picking up scraps of meat and cabinge from the hospital slop-tube, hunger by ounding up and boiling bones, picking up rations at Camp Morton forced our men to appease their hunger by pounding up and boiling bones, picking up scraps of meat and cabbage from the hospital slop-tube, and even eating rats and dogs. The depositions of Wm. Ayres and J. Chambers Brent prove these privations.

"The punishments often influeted on our men for slight offenses, have been shameful and barbarons. They have been compelled to ride a plank only four inches wide, called "Morgan's horse," to sit down with their makid bodies in the snow for 10 or 15 minutes, and have been subjected to the ignominy of stripes from the belts of their rauds."

-These inculpations, we have seen, were publicly made, more than two years ago, in the report of a Joint Committee; they are professedly based on sworn testimony, in good part quoted therein; and they have thus far received no specific contradiction. We trust that they can be refuted or very materially softened by counter-testimony, and we are anxious that such testimony shall be taken before those able to give it shall be mainly dead or scattered to the four winds of heaven. We ask Congress, since it has too tardily resolved to investigate the treatment of our men while prisoners, to make the inquiry general and thorough-to demonstrate our readi ness to face the whole truth. Yet the House refuses to do this, and, on motion of Gen. Washburne of Wisconsin, adopts the following: Washburne of Wisconsin, adopts the following:

"Whereas, Irresponsible statements have been made
by persons in sympathy with the late Rebellion, implying
that the Government of the United States has inhumanly
treated its prisoners during the late Rebellion; and whereas
no evidence has been produced to show that such allegations have any foundation in fact; and whereas the loyal people of the United States are well satisfied that in no
instance were its prisoners treated otherwise than with
kindness and humanity; therefore,

"Resolved, That this House will entertain no resolution
which implies other than the most kind, tender, and humane treatment of its prisoners, unless such resolution is
accompanied by a responsible charge that they were
treated otherwise."

-Gen. Washburne we have esteemed a wise and able man; but this performance is not among those on which that judgment is founded. There is not a sympathizer with "The "Lost Cause" on earth who will not triumphantly read and cite it as evidence that the Republicans dare not make a full and fair investigation of the treatment of prisoners by each party in our late Civil War-not even before a committee of their own choosing-and the impartial world will be likely to agree with them. Suppose a European historian writing the history of our great struggle, with the Confederate report aforesaid before him and only Gen. Washburne's preamble and resolve to weigh against it-can there be any doubt as to his conclusion ?

If we can believe The Times and The Herald, the House of Representatives. He is reported ing, he is equally wrong in asserting that Mr. Charleston on Saturday.

as saying that if he had his way "he would sweep away all the mongrel goats in the " South." The honorable gentleman's solicitude for the purity of the breed of that noble animal was no doubt duly appreciated by his hearers, though it must have puzzled them to understand what goats had to do with reconstruction. If they read THE TRIBUNE, however, they probably discovered that Mr. Schenck was not speaking of "goats," but of "govern-

MR. CHANDLERS MISTAKE.

The Hon. Z. Chandler of Michigan, in his speech to the Senate on Friday justifying and glorifying the shooting of Maximilian, said: "Some condemn the action of Mexico; but I know of but three classes. In the first place, there are the hu-manitarians, who do not believe in the shedding of blood for any crime. They, under the leadership of Horace Greeley, are shocked that the blood of this man should have been shed."

-We reckon that Mr. C. erred in telling the Senate repeatedly and emphatically that a son of Henry Clay was garroted in Cuba as a filibuster; but that is not material. It is a far graver mistake to attribute the leadership of "the Humanitarians" to Horace Greeley. The leader of that party is one VICTOR HUGO, of whom Mr. C. may not have heard, but whom the civilized world regards as a far greater man than Horace Greeley, or even the Hon. Zach. Chandler. This real leader of the great party of Humanity and Progress, from his exile for Liberty's sake in the isle of Guernsey, put forth an appeal to Juarez to spare the life of Maximilian, wherein he said:

"Let the world behold this predigious thing; the Republic holds in its power its assassin—an Emperer. When about to crush him, it perceives that he is a mair; it lets him go and says to him: 'You are of the people, like the others—depart.' This, Juarez, will be your second victory. The first, that over progration, was given by kings whose prisons are crowded, whose scalfolds crusted with blood-to those kings of gibbets, of excrusted with blood—to those who have a Pol Presidios, of Siberias—to those who have a Pol those who have an Ireland, to those who have with Havana, to those who have Crete—to princes who are obeyed by plades—to indiges who are obeyed by executioners—to those tioners who are obeyed by death—to those Emperioners who are obeyed by health—to those Emperioners who are obeyed by death—to those who have a Pol those olightly cause men to be behended—show their imperor's head is spared! High over all the modes whence fall drops of blood spread out codes whence fall drops of blood spread out the of light, and in the center of the holiest page of the preme Book let there be seen the finger of the Rep fixed on the commandment of God—Thou shall not These four words contain your, duty. You will do duty. The usurper shall be saved, but the liberator, a could not be saved. Eight years ago, on the 2d of Do. 1859, exercising a common right, I rain name of Democracy, and I asked frees the life of John Brown. I could no the name of Democracy, and I could not obtain it. To-day I ask of Mexico the life of Maximilian, Shail I obtain it! Yes; perhaps at this very moment it is circuity granted. Maximilian will owe his life to Juan z. But, it may be said, what is the punishment! This is the punishment—Maximilian, live by the mercy of the Re-

-Mr. Chandler's may be a braver soul than Victor Hugo's; but we cannot believe him more dispassionate and far-seeing than that illustrious man, dying in exile from the land he so honors and loves because he loves yet more the cause of Human Liberty. His is the most sonorous voice now heard throughout Europe in protest against the crimes and oppressions of feudalism and despotism. May we not hope that it may yet reach the ears of Mr. Chan-

Europe is now the patrimony of a Lew royal families. The party whereof Victor Hugo is leader mean to dispossess her monarchs and nobles of the privileges whereof the People have been despoiled. They may be said to be in chronic insurrection against the powerful few, who control the treasuries and standing armies of the Old World. The lives of the soldiers of Liberty are always subject to forfeit at the beck of the confederated kings. Victor Hugo ardently desired that North America, from either side of the Rio Grande, should set the despots a signal and telling example of clemency-of magnanimity-of regard for the sanctity of human life. He has been gratified in the treatment by this Republic of her prostrate foes, but not by that of Mexico. Hence the exultation of Mr. Chandler, which we caunot but feel that a wider knowledge and profounder reflection would modify.

EARL RUSSELUS CONFESSION.

It is a sort of fatality attaching to some men that when, having committed an error, they undertake to confess it, the retraction is as far wrong on the one side as was the original mistake on the other. Earl Russell is one of those persons, and his speech at the Garrison breakfast in London is an illustration of his eccentricity. Doubtless he meant to do an honorable act, and it is quite possible he supposed himself to be making a complete confession of his sins in respect to America, and an ample declaration of repentance for them. But what were the offenses of the noble Earl against the Republic? If we are to take his own account of them, they were so slight that we might well afford to have forgotten or forgiven them long ago. Lerd Russell says: "Well, now, I have my own faults to acknowledge, because I certainly thought that when the Slave States of America endeavored to establish their independence, and at the same time to perpetuate the institution of Slavery, the Northern States ought at once to have proclaimed not only their abhorrence, but the abolition and destruction of Slavery." That is really the sole error which Lord Russell now confesses, for what follows, viz., that he did not do justice to the Government and to Mr. Lincoln, is only a corollary of that. In acknowledgment of his mistake, the noble Lord now says that Mr. Adams convinced him "that Mr. Lincoln did all it was possible to do, and that we are bound to give our tribute of admiration to the excellent policy which Mr. Lincoln and his Government pursued." That is all, and it involves both a great reservation and a great leap beyond what he need flave said in expiation of this particular sin.

Attention should be drawn to these dis crepancies particularly, because it is asserted that Earl Russell has acknowledged his wrongdoing in the matter of the fitting out of the Alabama, and other overt acts of hostility against the United States. That would have been a confession worth making, and might have simplified the diplomatic controversies existing between the two Governments. Our real grievance was and is, that by the toleration of the British Government the Alabama and other Rebel cruisers had been fitted out in the ports of Great Britain, and that by the public authorization of that Government those ships had been welcomed and refitted in British ports all over the world, without which their career of piracy had ended much sooner than it did. We speak of this as our real grievance, but might properly say that it was one act in a continuing policy which was originated and sustained by Earl Russell; of a policy which, in the beginning, put Great Britain on the side of the Confederacy, and for four years kept her the steadfast friend of the Rebellion. That is the indictment against Lord Russell, and he cannot avoid the sentence to be passed against him in history by pleading guilty to a mistake of sentiment merely, and ignoring the tremendous consequences which attended his uninterrupted career of enmity to the Republic. Nor is Earl Russell more fortunate in his declaration that Mr. Lincoln did all Mr. Schenck of Ohio, in the course of the it was possible to do in the work of restoradebate on the Reconstruction bill, made one of tion and emancipation. If his Lordship was

Lincoln did all which could have been done. The memory of the martyred President is revered in America, but even his greatest admirers find neistakes in his administration. Where in history is the public man to be found of whom such a declaration could strictly be made? The Times comments upon Earl Russell's speech as an "open recantation." If it were such-if such a confession had been made on what ground could Great Britain withhold any longer the reparation that is due us for the Alabama outrages? If an effectual recantation is to be made on this subject, let it be made, not in a breakfast speech, but in the House of Lords. Let Earl Russell say distinctly that he holds himself responsible for the sailing of the Alabama, and Great Britain responsible for the loss which that Anglo-Rebel pirate inflicted on American commerce. It will then be for Lord Stanley-who has shown since he came into office a disposition to deal honestly with the Alabama claims-to say whether or not the present Government will hold itself bound to recognize claims growing out of the mistakes of its predecessors.

PEACE OR WAR, AS WE CHOOSE.

If there is any doubt of the uselessness and folly of our Indian wars, it should certainly be removed by the reports of Gens. Buford and Sandford, which we give to the public to-day. These Commissioners, appointed several months ago to investigate the causes of the war, agree in declaring that the present war should not be continued. It is not only wrong in principle, but in policy. War was invited by the Government when it ordered the construction of the road to Montana from Fort Laramie, through a country which had been by treaty yielded to Indian occupation. We had ceded its possession to the tribes, and reclaimed it without paying them. That they resented this interference by attacking our frontiers is not surprising, for we cannot expect from a Cheyenne chief the moderation of the English Premier or a French minister. The first argument of the Cheyenne is likely to be the scalping knife; wronged by the white man, he seeks redress after the manner of his fathers, on the war path. It is idle to suppose that with a race of savages the United States can deal as with England or France. If a crew of British sailors tear down the American flag, floating above a man-of-war in British waters, the English Government must apologize, or a war must follow. But we have no such point of honor to maintain with the Sioux; that their angry braves have attacked a settlement is no reason why we should fight the whole Indian nation, though there is a vague idea that the Government must resent such outrages and maintain its dignity by war. The true policy is to punish individuals, panish tribes; keep faith with our Indian subjects to the letter, and to remember, when apparent occasion for war arises, that there can be no question of national dignity involved, and no worse method of settling the real matters in dispute.

A war with the Indians is like that Napoleon waged against the Russian Winter. The foe is beyond the reach of our weapons; he has no cities to defend, and the vast prairies for a refuge. Gen. Sandford confirms what we have long suspected, that, to be successful, an Indian war must be waged on women and children. Them we can reach, the villages we may destroy; but the wariors of the tribes elude the pursuit of our armies, and revenge their wrongs, fancied or real, by the massacre of innocent settlers. What we gain by such war, Commissioner Taylor shows. The burning of a Cheyenne village cost the Indians \$100,000, lives. This is too much to pay for a victory which declares that our present policy, if continued, will result in an Indian war of gigantic proportions, prolonged indefinitely, at an appalling sacrifice of life, and at a cost of hundreds of millions of dollars."

The moment, then, that it is conceded that the permanent defeat of the Indians is to be secured only by a long and expensive war of extermination, the necessity of making peace is conceded. That peace is possible the Commissioners unanimously assert. Gen. Buford says that but for Hancock's expedition they could have made peace with all the tribes to which they were sent, and that unless retaliation for the Fort Phil Kearney massacre makes war necessary, there is no reason why it should be continued. For reasonable compensation, Commissioner Taylor says, the Indians will agree to allow the construction of the road and the establishment of military posts. "By simply retracing our wrong steps, and by doing right, we can have all we want "from the Indians without war." The hostile tribes are anxious for peace; the friendly Indians watch with regret the progress of a contest into which, if it is continued, they must inevitably be drawn. We do not doubt this is the temper of the Indians on the Plains, and know that. whether it be or not, nothing can be gained by a barbarian war, in which the Indians seek to strike terror by horrible massacres, and the whites to obtain victory by offering rewards for Indian "scalps with the ears on." The Commissioners recommend setting apart 80,000 miles of territory north of Nebraska and south of the Missouri tribes for the occupation of all the Indians not included in what is known as the Indian Territory, and such a plan we shall in the end be compelled to adopt. But the first step must be to stop the war. Let it be ended the shortest way. Recall the troops, proclaim a peace; make a just treaty with the Indians, and then let the Government not only keep it strictly itself, but make sure that it is not broken by agents and traders. The issue is plain-immediate peace, or savage and fruitless war-and the Government cannot hesitate in its choice.

We call attention to a communication on the subject of selling the market property belonging to the City. There is no doubt but that the markets, and much of other unoccupied property, should be sold. We think that the piers and wharves should not be sold, unless subject to the right of the City or the State to make regulations as to price of wharfage, storage, &c., since it would not do to leave such matters at the mercy of private holders.

As several Northern papers have published an article written by Señor Altanairano, commenting on the interposition of the United States in favor of Maximilian, and stating that he is a member of President Juarez cabinet and therefore expresses the views of the Mexican Government, it seems proper to say, on the authority of Minister Romero, that Sefior Altanairano is not, and has never been a member of President Juarez cabinet, hence he expresses only his own private views on on that subject.

A bill is to be presented to the next New-Jersey Legislature for the consolidation of the militia with the rifle corps in Hudson County, the new organiza-tion to be called the Hudson County Rifle Brigade.

WASHINGTON.

THE NOMINATIONS-THE MEXICAN MISSION-THE SURRATT TRIAL-DISPATCHES FROM GEN. CUS-TAR-PERSONAL. THE HORAPH TO THE TRO

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1867. The President, in view of the action of the Senate n executive session on Friday upon the matter of nominations, yesterday morning determined to send again the names of former nominees that had not been acted upon, and nominations for other vacancies. The following were sent to the Senate yesterday: George Bancroft, Minister, and Alex. Bliss, Secretary of Legation to Berlin; Henry J. Raymond, Minister, and John Hay, Secretary of Legation to Vienna; Horace Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture; N. H. Davis, Inspector-General of the Army, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Eugene Schuy, Now-York, Consul to Moscow, vice Forbes, declined H. A Wise, Chairman of Ordnance in the Navy; Samuel Blatchford, U. S. District Judge for the Southern District of New-York; Cornell S. Franklin, Naval Officer; H. J. Ramsdell, Postmaster, Newcastle, Pa.; J. R. Booth, U. S. District-Attorney for Delaware vice Pratt, resigned. Justices of the Peace in the District of Columbia, Terrence Drury, John H. Goddard, Leonard Kean, and Mr. T. Buckey.

Gov. Andrew is strongly urged by Gen. Grant at the fittest man for the Mexican mission. The General thinks Mr. Andrew one of the strongest men of intellect in the country-a man of wisdom as well as of enlightened sympathies, and one who would be of immense service to our Government at Juarez's

The President, it is understood, will send to Congress to-morrow a communication recommending an appropriation for a sum stipulated for the purchase of Walrussia under treaty with Russia.

The Congressional Republican Executive Committee will hold a meeting to-morrow for the purpose of fixing upon a plan to more thoroughly execute the political campaign in the Southern States, and also to take action in regard to the coming Fall elections in the Northern States.

Judge Kelley, Gen. Washburne (Wis.), Gen. Logan, and other Members of Congress, take a lively interest in the success of the Cretans in their struggle for liberty, and, considering that the moral influence of the United States in arresting the present war could not be exerted successfully, a resolution of sympathy with the Cretans in their present struggle will be introduced into Congress before adjournment. The proceedings in the Surratt case yesterday were

very interesting. Counsel for defense endeavored to have admitted as evidence the register of the Webster Hotel, in Canandaigua, New York, on which appears the name of "John Harrison," Surratt's assumed name, as registered on the evening of the 15th of April, 1865. The prosecution, however, objected, and held that said name could have been written there by the prisoner himself at any time during the five months that he spent in America prior to his departure for Europe, or by any one of his friends within the last two years. Judge Pierrepont charged that the evidence was manufactured for the occasion, a common practice, to which notorious criminals had recourse, and said that the prosecution would consent to the admission of the register only when a man would be produced who saw Surratt write his name in the Webster Hotel on that evening, and not until then. This brought Merrick to his feet, who replied in an earnest and excited manner, and spoke as though the issue of the whole case depended on this single point. In fact, it so looks, and if the Court to-morrow rules that the register is not admissible, then an alibi for the defense is utterly destroyed, inasmuch as it was impossible for Surratt to have been in Elmira or Canandaigua on the night of the 15th of April, and at Burlington on the night of the 17th of April. The trains did not run in New-York State on Sunday, the 16th, and supposing that he left either Elmira or Canandaigua on the morning of Monday. the 17th, he could not by any means have arrived the same night at Burlington, where he lost his handkerchief. The defense expected to prove that he left the United States by way of Rochester and Niagara Falls, it is of course manifest that when the Canandaigua the United States \$5,000,000 and a hundred register is ruled out the whole theory of the defense falls to the ground. The witness Holohan swore s absolutely useless when won. Mr. Taylor that he had lost the handkerchief with Surratt's name on it at Burlington on the morning of the 20th of April, but Mr. Charles Blinn testifies that he found it on the morning of the 18th, and in this he is corroborated by Mr. Chapin, who deposes that he saw the same handkerchief at noon on the 19th of April. Consequently, Holohan, who did not reach Burlington before the night of the 19th, and who left that place on the morning of the 20th, could not have lost it. All this proof, however, is as nothing against Surratt's own confession on the steamer Peruvian, to Dr. McMillan, that he had lost that very handkerchief, and was in consequence compelled to leave St. Albans as fast as he could. The animus of Holohan and his wife, Miss Fitzpatrick, and Miss Jenkins, former boarders at Mrs. Surratt's, toward Weichman, is unmistakable. They all swear as to Weichman's intimacy with Atzerodt and Booth; but as mere intimacy is not conspiracy, all this amounts to nothing. Miss Fitzpatrick and Mrs. Holohan were intimate with Mrs. Surratt, but there is no reason for saying that because they were intimate they knew of the murder.

The following telegram was yesterday received at army headquarters by Gen. Grant. It is from Gen. Custar to Gen. Sherman, and sets at rest the stories of Gen. Custar's being captured by the Indians,

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH U. S. CAVALRY, RIVERSIDE STATION, FORTY MILES WEST OF FORT SEDGWICK,

STATION, FORTY MILES WEST OF FORT SEDGWICK, JULY 8, 1867.

Lieut.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN: On the 24th ult., 43 Sloux warriors attacked a detachment of 25 men of this regiment under Capt. S. M. Hamilton, near the Forks of the Republican. Capt. Hamilton's party, after a gallant fight, defeated and drove off the Indians, killing two warriors, defeated and drove on the indians, siming two warners, and wounding several others, his own party losing but one horse wounded. On the 26th ult. a party of Sloux and Cheyennes combined, numbering between 500 and 600 warriors, attacked and surrounded 45 men of this regiment, who, under Lieuts S. M. Robbins and W. W. and Cheyennes combined, numbering between 500 and 600 warriors, attacked and surrounded 43 men of this regiment, who, under Lieuts. S. M. Robbins and W. W. Cook, Seventh Cavalry, were escerting my train of supplies from Fort Wallace. The Indians surrounded the train for three hours, making desperate efforts to effect its capture, but after a well contested fight upon the part of Lieut. Robbins, the Indians were repulsed with the loss of five warriors killed, several wounded, and one horse captured. Our injuries were but two men slightly hurt. The Indians were under the leadership of Roman Nose, whose horse was shot in one of the attempts to charge the train. At daylight on the morning of the 24th, a large band of Sioux warriors surrounded my camp, and endeavored to stampede my animals. My men, turning out premptly, drove the Indians away without losing a single animal. One of my men was seriously wounded in the melee by a carbine shot. To Capt. Hamilton, Lieuts. Robbins and Cook, as well as their men, great praise is due for the pluck and determination exhibited by them in these their first engagements with hostile Indians.

G. A. Custar, Brevet Major-Gen.

Gen. Grant returned to West Point yesterday. He will be absent only for a few days. Representative Spalding of Ohio has gone to New-Haven to attend the anniversary of his class, which graduated at Yale

College 50 years ago.

The Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of inquiry, says the probable amount necessary to carry out the Reconstruction Acts, is \$1,648,277. The general appropriation for this object heretofore was \$5000,-000, which was distributed as follows: First Military District, (\$69,444; second, \$69,444; third, \$97,222; fourth, \$97,222; fifth, \$166,666. The Secretary says is appears by estimates that a further large amount is requisite for the first district, \$80,000; second, \$461,-805; third, \$27,778; fourth district estimated to July 1, in addition to \$97,222 already supplied, \$245,539. fifth, estimate for one month, dated April 17, for \$243,420, of which \$166,666 has already been supplied, leaving a remainder called for of \$76,753.

If Gen. Ord's registers, estimated to the 1st of July only, should be continued on duty and pay to the end of July, there should be added to the above expenses for that month, at the rate of compensation stated in his estimate, the sum of \$159,781; and if continued to the end of August, double that sum-\$319,562. The same, likewise, of Gen. Sheridan's district was estimated for one month only. If the monthly expenses continue for a period of two months at the rates stated, they will amount to the further sum of \$218,420; if for three months, to \$436,840.

It is generally supposed the President's Veto will be sent to the House on Tuesday, when the Supplementary Riconstruction bill will be passed over it. and the two branches adjourn the session.